



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February 1812.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA, den February 1812.

VOL II]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1813.

[NO. 90.]

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
Hon. Company's Ware-house,
On TUESDAY next, the 16th Inst.
ON
ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT.
SEVERAL
DIAMOND RINGS,
DIAMONDS,
GOLD, &c.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendu-meesteren zullen de volgende Vendu-
ties worden gehouden, als:

Op Maandag den 15de November 1813.
VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, voor rekening van het
Gouvernement van 100 Coyangs Ryst, volgens
Gazette Supplement van den 6de dezer.

Op Dingsdag den 16de November 1813.
VOOR de Edele Compagnies Pakhuizen, van on-
derscheiden Europeesche Artikulen, Vide Ga-
zette van den 6de dezer. Als meede van Diamanten
en Goudwerken, &c.

Op Woensdag den 17de November 1813.
VOOR het Sterf-huis van M. A. Louis, staande aan
de Zuidzyde van de Angiolse-vaart, van Huis-
meubelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Wagons en Paarden,
en een parthy Gereedschappen, &c.

Op Donderdag den 18de November 1813.
VOOR de Wooning van H. F. Lipp, staande aan
de Oost-zyde van de Grootte-rivier, van een par-
thy Meel in vaten, Messen en Staalwerken, nevens an-
dere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag den 19de November 1813.
VOOR de Wooning van S. Sudrie, staande aan de
Oost-zyde van de Tygers-gragt, van Huismeu-
belen, Zilverwerken, Slaven, Wagons en Paarden, &c.

By Executie van den Hoogen Raad van
Justitie te Batavia, verkoop Op
Zaterdag den 20ste November
1813, van de nagenoemde
Perceelen.

DE Griffier en Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van
Justitie te Batavia, is van meeninge by Execu-
tie, ten Overstaan van Heeren Commissarissen uit wel-
melden Hoogen Raad, op Zaterdag den 20ste Novem-
ber aanstaande, des Morgens te tien uren precies voor
het Stadhuis te Batavia, by den opslag aan den hoog-
sten bieder te Verkoopen.

No. 1.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een Steene Huis,
Combuis, Dispens, Slave-vertrekken, Paarde-stal en
Wagenhuis, staande aan de Oost-zyde van de Grootte-
rivier, in 't blok G. sub No. 23 en 65, belend ten
westen met de gedempte Kaaymans-gragt, ten
zuiden met Kadrie Moekedien Bappa Sap, en ten
noorden met Silela, C. S. en meer andere. — Breedte voor
aan de west-zyde langs gemelde Gragt, noorden ten wes-
ten, een roede, vier voeten, en tien duimen, en achter
aan de oost-zyde een roede, drie voeten, en negen dui-
men, mitsgaders diep aan de zuid-zyde west ten zuiden
eerst zeven roeden, twee voeden, verbreedende alhier
zuidwaards elf voeten, zes duimen, en is weder diep
noordwaards een roede, vier voeten, vijf duimen, en van
hier nog diep in opgemelde onts tot aan de barm langs
de gedempte Kaaymans-gragt, elf roeden, zes voeten,
acht duimen, en aan de noord-zyde is de diepte van de
Tygers-gragt tot aan de gedempte Kaaymans-gragt,
tweintig roeden, zes voeten en is gemeten alom met
gemeene muren.

2.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een groot Steene Huis,
Combuis, twee Kamers van 8 en 10 en Bamboezen met
Pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrent een vierde
huidruimte zuidwaards buiten de Stad, in het Westerveld
het 4 deel van 't blok M. sub No. 281, blykens
acte van overschryving van den Augustus 1786, ge-
prothokolleerd pag. 861.

3.—Zeeker Stukje Thuin en Zand, gelegen ruim
een en een half uren gaans buiten de Stad, in het Wes-
terveld het 3 deel van 't blok M. sub No. 156, bly-
kens acte van overschryving van den Augustus 1786,
geprothokolleerd pag. 859.

4.—Zeeker Stuk Thuinland, thans bouw met een
Nieuw Steene Woonhuis, Combuis, Dispens, staande
en gelegen omtrent een vierde uren gaans, buiten deze
Stad, in het Westerveld het 1 deel van 't blok M. sub
No. 50, blykens Koophrief van dato 28de April 1797, ge-
prothokolleerd pag. 712.

5.—Zeeker Erf, bebouwd met een Steene Huis,
staande en gelegen buiten de voorste Diest-
poort, in het Westerveld het 6 deel van 't blok O, be-
lend ten oosten met een Gang-wegje, ten westen met
den Heer Jan van Oordt, ten noorden met den Heer
Jan Zacharias Engelhard, en ten zuiden met den Heer
Jan van Oordt, volgens Kod Vis-
wyver, op het erf van Ko Kingko, volgens Kod Vis-
wyver, op 18 December 1771 geprothokolleerd pag. 17 van
Voorts zoo als de gedachte perceelen ten
voorschreffe gelegen en toebehoorende zyn, heeft
aan Augustus Pennens, het tweede en derde deel
vrye Baliesche Vrouw Adieja, het vierde aan de

nakan Chinees Abdul Jalal, en het vyfde aan den Chi-
nees Louw Gieko, gecondemneerden en geëxecuteerden.

Die gading hebben om de voorschreffe perceelen te
kopen, die komen ten dage, uren en plaatse voorschreffe,
aanhooien de Condition en doen hun Profyt.

Daaromme is er iemand die eenig recht actie, of toe-
zegging op de voorschreffe perceelen zoude willen pre-
tendeeren, en zich opposeren tegens de voorschreffe
executie en verkoopinge, die komen by den voornoem-
den Sequester, verklarende redenen van dien.

De Koopers zullen gehouden zyn te dragen alle voor
en nadeelige servituten en vrydommen, die de gedachte
perceelen tot voor of nadeel zouden mogen hebben.

Aldus gedaan en gepubliceert, na voorgaande klokke
slag van de puy van het Raadhuis te Batavia, op
Zaterdag den 6 November 1813.

By My,
W. A. VAN DEN HEUVEL,
Deurwaarder.

Advertisement.

THE GOODS to be retailed on account
of Government, exclusively to such
Persons as are in His Majesty's or the Hono-
rable Company's Service, will be exposed for
sale at the House No. 10, New-port Street,
for ready money only, and at the prices fixed
by the Commercial Committee.

J. VAN REENEN, Superintendent.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 13, 1813.

Advertentie.

DE GOEDEREN dewelke van wegen het
Gouvernement eenlyk aan s' Konings
en de Ed. Companies Dienaren by kleine quan-
titeiten staan verkogt te worden, zullen in
het Huis No. 10, in de binnen Nieuw-poort
Straat voor contante betaling, te bekomen
zyn, voor de door het Commerciale Com-
mitte bepaalde prysen.

J. VAN REENEN, Superintendent.

BATAVIA,
13de Nov. 1813.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT all persons having Mortgaged
Estates to this Chamber, are called
upon under the authority of the Hono-
rable the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
to pay one tenth of the sum received
thereon, the same to be realised before the
first of January next, and in default there-
of the parties will be proceeded against
according to due course of Law.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

BATAVIA, in the Orphan
Chamber the 8th Nov. 1813.

Advertentie.

INGEVOIGE erlangde Order van den
Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade,
word mits deezzen kennisse gegeven dat
alle de geene die Vastigheden by dezen
Kamer verbonden hebben, een tiende ge-
deelte van de daar op beleend zynde Ca-
pitaalen, voor den eersten January aan-
staande, zullen hebben op te brengen, zul-
lende tegens die grenen die daar aan in
gebreken blyven naar de Wetten dezer
Landen worden geproncediert.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

BATAVIA, in de Weeskamer
den 8de Nov. 1813.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

EEN zeer aangename en gezonde
Thuy, gelegen aan Zeestrand,
een quartier uur gaans, beoosten Tanjong-
priok, bebouwd met een nieuw spaciens
Huys, van onderen van Steen, en boven
van Hout, waar in agt kamers zo boven
als beneden, beneevens een voor en agter
gallery, voort een combuys, stal voor vier
Paarden, &c. alles met Pannen gedekt,
zynde de Thuy voorzien van twee groote
Visch-vyvers, en beplant met Clappus en
Manga-boomen.

Als mede een gekoperde Zeyl-schuyt,
met zeil en treil en verder toebehooren.

Den Koper kan des verkiezende er by
overneemen, een slave jongen, beneevens
diverse meubelaire Goederen, waar vanden
Inventaris, zo wel als de Condition der Ver-
koop te bevragen zyn by den Heer Johan-
nes van Reenen, by Noordwyk.

DEN Raad van Justitie te Sou-
rabaya, den Deurwaarder en Ge-
zwooren Exploiteur hier toe verzogt,
Salut.

ALZO den Sequester JACOB GERRIT
VAN DER VEN, in zyne qualiteit
aanvaard hebbende, den Boedel en Nala-
tenschap van wylen den Weledelen Ge-
strenghe Heer A. COUPERUS, in leeye Pre-
sident van deezze Raad, by requeste van den
15de September j. l. gedaan verzoek, om
Citatie by Edictin Advalvas Curie ter in-
daging van alle en een iegelyk die vermee-
nen mogten recht actie of pretentie te heb-
ben op voorschreven Boedel, ten einde
zig in de tyd van twaalf maanden ofte in
drie termynen, ter Ordinaire Raad-zaal al-
hier te adresseeren van vier tot vier maan-
den, gerekend op Woensdag den 2de Fe-
bruary. 1814 het Eerste, het Tweede op
Woensdag den 2de Juny en Woensdag
den 27sten October 1814 het Derde termyn.

Zo is het dat Welmelde Raade in aan-
merking genoomen hebbende, de afgelee-
gene destantie waar den overleedene woon-
agtig geweest is, en dat verzoek bewilligt
hebbende, U ontbieden en daar toe Com-
mitteeren mits dezen, dat gy ten verzoeke
van voorschreven Sequester voor de Eers-
temaal dagvaard alle en een iegelyk die
vermeene mogten eenig recht, actie, of pre-
tentie op den voorschreven insolvente Boe-
del vermoend te hebben, om op de bestem-
de tyd te comparen daar, het gemagtig-
dens te zenden, ten einde hunne pretentien
bekend te maaken, die te justificeeren en
fundeeren, op poene dat aan die geene die
hier aan ingebreken blyven, zal worden
g'imponneerd een Ewig silentium, Rela-
teerd ons en Exploet.

Gegeven in Raade te Sourabaya, onder
Ons gewoon Zegel, dezen 6den Oc-
tober 1813, (Onderstond) was getee-
kend (W. F. VAN PANHUY,) lager ter
Ordonnantie van denzelve (was geteekend) J. G. VAN DER VEN,
Sec. in margine het gewone Zegel
met Rood Lak (daar onder) ter Or-
donnantie van den Heer President,
(was geteekend) J. G. VAN DER VEN,
Accordeert.

A. G. DE ROOCK.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES, si-
tuated out of Town, near the form-
er New-gate, belonging to Mr. C. HECK-
SCHER.—For particulars apply to Mr. J.
Schill, junr.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP.

HET Huis van M. HECKSCHER in de
buiten Nieuwpoort-straat. — Na-
dere informatie dies wegens by J. Schill,
junr.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

QUARTO POST PAPER,

MAY BE HAD

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Molenvliet.

HEDEN verlost van een Welgescha-
pen Zoon, de Huisvrouw van

J. B. MEYER.

BATAVIA,
den 7de Nov. 1813.

HEDEN is van een Dochter verlost
de Vrouw van

P. D. DELA RAMBELJE,

BATAVIA,
den 11 Nov. 1813.

To the Editor of the
JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SIR,
In your paper of the 18th September
last, I read the account of a journey to
the Burning Mountain. (Goenong Bromo)
communicated by "a Subscriber," who was
accompanied on that excursion by several
other persons.

The name of a Mountain situated in the
district which was at that time under my
charge, drew my attention to the whole of
the Narrative, and notwithstanding the er-
roneous orthography in my name, which was
therein stated to be Delbert, I could not avoid
observing from the connection of the circum-
stances, that the person alluded to could be
no other than myself.

This conviction gave rise to very unpleasant
feelings, on account of the statement which
"a Subscriber," has thought proper to make
to the public with regard to me, and from
which it would appear that I had not paid
the least attention to the communication from
Colonel Adams of the expected arrival of the
Company in my District.

It is therefore for my own justification and
a duty I owe to myself, to request that you
will make known to the public—

That the person who terms himself "a Sub-
scriber" seems to have been totally ignorant
of the result of that recommendation, and of
my proceedings in consequence; as I expect-
ed their arrival, I had taken care that a
sufficient number of Ponies were kept in
readiness to bring them from Porrong, and
delayed (contrary to my usual custom) sit-
ting down to dinner with my family till 4
o'clock in the afternoon, but the expected
company did not arrive.

I had mean while provided lodgings for
the Gentlemen, by getting three rooms in my
own house in readiness—and requesting the
Tommongong to make arrangements for the
remainder of the Company in the Dalm—I
further directed the Regent to prepare every
thing required for the journey.

As I did not receive any intimation from
the Gentlemen, I concluded that their journey
had been postponed, but in the evening at
about half past nine o'clock I received a
Note written with pencil, of the following
tenor:

"Dear Sir,
"As we are going to the burning
"Mountain to-morrow, be so good as send
"Letters for ————
"to the Tommongongs.

"Your Obedient Servant.

(Signed) PASSOURWANG, 20th August.

By this note I learnt the arrival of the
Company, and their intention of passing the
Night at the Tommongong's house, and com-
mencing their journey the next morning; and
as I had already directed every thing to be
got in readiness for them, there remained
nothing else for me to do than to comply
with the request made in the Note, and to
wish them a safe and pleasant journey, that
might contribute to their own amusement,
and to the information of the public.

I could not suppose that the Gentle-
men had desired that I should come and pay
my respects to them, especially at such an
hour—and as I knew it to be a standing rule
that persons coming from another district
wait upon the Resident, as the Chief local
authority, and I never heard that any one did
or could expect the contrary.

This is the explanation, Sir, which I deemed
it incumbent on me to make of the circum-
stances, and which I trust will be sufficient
for my justification with your "Subscriber"
and the other Members of that Party—I now
leave to the judgment of every one else,
as well British Officers as my own country-
men, whether the accusation conveyed in the
words between a parenthesis (as if my before
known inhospitality to strangers was too well
known) is grounded on truth or otherwise.

The insertion of this in your Paper, Mr.
Editor, will extremely oblige,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

(Signed) O. HOLST DE WEERTH.

PROBOLINGA, the 9th Oct. 1813.

* The names of the Gentlemen are suppressed from
a desire to avoid personality.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE FOLLOWING
WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE

On TUESDAY next, the 16th Inst.

AT THE

Hon. Company's Ware-house,

viz.

CARPENTERS', Coopers', Blacksmiths', Copper-smiths', Tin-man's and Plumbers' Tools—Weights and Scales—Cooking Utensils—Nails of sorts, and a variety of Ironmongery, &c. &c. &c.—part of the cargoes of the Honorable Company's Extra Ships *Diana* and *Juliana*.

By order of the Commercial Committee.

P. T. COUPERUS, Sec.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 13, 1813.

CURRENT VALUE

PREM. 0 { Of Lombard Bank Notes in Java Rupees, } P. C
during the week ending on the 12th } 22
November, 1813..... }
C ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
November 12, 1813.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1813.

On Sunday evening last, anchored in the Roads the ship *Creole*, Capt. Smith, from the Isle of France, whence she sailed on the 23d September.

By this opportunity we have received Mauritius Government Gazettes to the 18th September.—From these we have made however a few interesting extracts, which will be found in our subsequent columns.

The Earl of Moira, with his Family and suite, arrived on the 10th August at Port Louis, on board H. M. ship *Sterling Castle*, Capt. Sir Home Popham; and after a stay of 10 days at the Mauritius, sailed from thence on the 21st August for Madras and Bengal.

We have been favored with an Extract of a private Letter of a recent date from Malacca, from which it appears that a report was prevalent there, of the capture of the President, Constitution, and Essex American ships, by His Majesty's ship *Poictiers*, of 74 guns, and *Acasta* Frigate. We should rejoice in being able to consider this as confirming a late rumour of the same nature, but after particular enquiries we are led to apprehend that the report at Malacca may be traced to the same source, and we regret that it does not appear confirmed in any of the Mauritius or London papers received by the *Creole*.

We have much satisfaction in republishing the following letter from His Majesty's Ministers to His Excellency the Governor of the French Islands, as it clearly proves the sentiments of the Supreme Authorities at home to be decidedly inimical to slavery in all its branches, and must remove every doubt that may hitherto have been entertained as to the universal operation of the Decrees of the British Government against that inhuman traffic.

We hope this explicit declaration that "the general laws of the empire cannot be relaxed in favor of any particular Colony" will forever silence the advocates of the slave trade in the Eastern Islands.

Copy of a Letter from THE EARL BATHURST to HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR FARQUHAR, dated Downing Street, 25th January 1813.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st February 1812, which has been laid before the Prince Regent.

It affords His Royal Highness much satisfaction to observe that you are fully impressed with the necessity of exerting the utmost vigilance and activity in detecting those who are engaged in an illegal traffic of Slaves in the Islands under your Government. His Majesty's Government are convinced that no measure can be so effectual for suppressing dissatisfaction and complaint, as that of strictly and uniformly giving effect to the provisions of the Legislature, and thus removing every hope that the general laws of the Empire can be either violated with impunity, or relaxed in favor of any particular Colony. I cannot indeed avoid indulging the expectation, that the period is not far distant, at which the Colonists will be no less eager than the Parent-State for the abolition of this Trade, and will at length discover that it is not more in opposition to every dictate of humanity and justice, than to their own true Interests.

I have only in conclusion to express my approbation of the reference which you made to the Court of Admiralty at the Cape, for their decision as to the nature of the traffic in which the *Eliza* Lugger was engaged at

the time of her seizure. It is on all occasions most desirable that circumstances of this nature should be fully investigated, in order that the fact of carrying on the Slave Trade, if proved, may be satisfactorily established, or that the persons charged with such an offence may not be undeservedly exposed to so serious an imputation.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) BATHURST.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.] Nov. 5.—Brig Jane, J. W. Abert, from Minto 22d Oct.

Same day.—Brig De Good Hope, P. M. Springer, from Banjermassin 18th Oct.—Cargo, Sundries.

Nov. 6.—Malay Brig Maria, Pa Guida, from Grissee 16th Oct.—Cargo, Rice.

Nov. 7.—Ship *Creole*, W. Smith, from the Isle of France 23d Sept.—Cargo, Sundries.

Same day.—Brig Emilie, J. F. Pieterse, from Sourabaya 30th Oct.—Cargo, Rice.

Nov. 9.—Brig *Minerva*, H. Thompson, from Sourabaya 3d Nov.

Same day.—Schooner Flying Dragon, J. C. Barneveld, from Grissee 28th Oct.—Cargo, Rice.—Passengers, Messrs. W. H. Schade and J. Heudeneuter.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 6.—Brig Maria, H. Herman, for Samarang.

Same day.—Chinese brig *Experiment*, The Lamseing, for Banda.

Nov. 8.—H. C. Cruiser *Nearchus*, Captain C. Court, for Bengal.—Passenger, Major Robison.

Do. 9.—Brig *Christina*, C. Greiving, for Indramayoe.

Do. 11.—Brig *Gesina*, Scheidius, for Bengal.—Cargo, Coffee and Spices.

Same day.—Arab brig *Expedition*, Pangerang Sauf, for Palenbang.

Do.—Arab ship *Mahabar*, Mohamat, Indramayoe.

DEATH.

At Weltevreden, on the 8th inst. Thomas H. E. the seventh and youngest child of Lieutenant Colonel Macgregor, of the 59th Regt.

Mauritius Gazette, August 14, 1813.

On the 10th instant, arrived in the Harbour of Port Louis, His Majesty's ship the *Sterling Castle*, Captain Sir Home Popham, on her passage to India, with the Earl of MOIRA, Family and Suite on board. About 5 in the afternoon His Lordship landed under a salute from the Batteries, and was received by His Excellency the Governor, and His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

The Street was lined with Troops from the Wharf to the Government House, where His Lordship and Family remain until the *Sterling Castle* is ready for Sea.

The following melancholy occurrence has been communicated to us by one of our Correspondents.

One of the Native Chiefs at St. Luce, on the Island of Madagascar, gave an entertainment on the 19th July last, to all the French Traders in that Port and its vicinity, and a *feu de joie* was fired on the occasion. It appears that the wadding of one of the guns which stood to windward of a large Magazine attached to Mr. Joseph Grec's House, set fire to the roof of the Magazine, which was thatched. The wind being strong, the fire made rapid progress, and as the building contained 40 barrels of powder, which had been deposited there a few days before, great alarm was entertained for the consequences. Messrs. Grec, Martin, and Vign, three of the Traders, and also Sedine, a Manila-man, and 25 Natives of St. Luce, immediately rushed into the Magazine to remove the Powder, to prevent the explosion. Five minutes after they had got in, the Magazine blew up, and these unfortunate persons fell victims to this disastrous accident, and with them, some Women and Children who happened to be near the place looking at the conflagration.

The fire had communicated to the adjoining huts, (upwards of 20 in number), a slaughter house appertaining to Messrs. Moulin, Bonibar, and Co. and Mr. Viju's dwelling house, all of which were completely consumed.

The Merchandize which had been lodged by different Traders in Mr. Grec's house was likewise destroyed by the fire, with the exception of a very few casks of salt beef, (these were half-burnt), a small quantity of powder, and a herd of cattle that happened to be at the time beyond the reach of this dreadful explosion.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

The Morning Chronicle, April 1.

We had yesterday letters from France, both from the interior and from the coast; the former to the 20th and the latter as late as to the 27th.

A native of Germany, who has travelled from Bourdeaux through France to Holland, and who, within 48 hours, left the opposite shore, informs us, that much anxiety prevailed at the Court of Napoleon, to ascertain what were the intentions

of the Emperor of Austria, as to the approaching campaign, and we are told that not only Trieste and Fiume, but the Venetian States are offered to him, on the condition of his co-operation with the forces of Bonaparte.—The same Gentleman represents the authority of the French as very precarious in Holland, if any security could be given to the Dutch, that they would be powerfully supported, in their resistance to the common enemy.

APRIL 3.

The King of Prussia has issued a Proclamation, in which he declares, that no promotion shall in future be granted to any person who shall not have served one year against the enemy from the date of the Proclamation.

The Prussian army is expected to be increased to 160,000 men.

It is said that Admiral Greig, the Russian Ambassador to Sicily, stated to Lord William Bentinck, at an early period of the Russian war, that the Emperor, his Master, would, if desired, send 40,000 troops to the assistance of Lord Wellington. An abatement was afterwards made in this number. Lord William immediately transmitted the proposal to Lord Wellington, and the gallant Marquis, acquiescing in the proposal, expressed particularly his desire to have some Russian heavy infantry; intimating, also, that himself was ready to take rank in that service. The agent was then forwarded to England, and his message is said to have been equally agreeable to Ministers. The matter has since, however, met with interruption, and we rather suspect on the part of the Russians, some difficulties having been started by their Ambassador here; so that it is doubtful whether the measure will take effect.

A Gentleman who has just reached town from Hamburg states, that the Russians have obtained possession of all the horses which the French Agents had purchased in Poland and Prussia for re-mounting their cavalry and artillery.

APRIL 8.

By the Heligoland Mail which arrived yesterday, Correspondents and Holstein Mercuries have been received to the 26th ult. with numerous private communications from the Island to the 31st. It appears that the Russians had crossed the Elbe, a little above Dresden, towards the frontiers of Bohemia. The Emperor had a most friendly interview with the King of Prussia, in the vicinity of Breslaw. The French still continued to occupy one of the suburbs of Dresden on the left bank of the Elbe, and some animosities had been excited by the attempts of the enemy to destroy the bridge over that river.

The Hamburg Papers contain two Proclamations issued by Count Wittgenstein, at Berlin, in the name of the Emperor of Russia, styled Alexander the Liberator. One addressed to the inhabitants of Hanover, Lauenbourg, Hamburg, Lubec, Bremen, Munster, Westphalia, Berg, East Friesland, Lingen, and Tulemberg, in which he says, "my victorious Lord and Emperor sends me to you, to break your chains; to restore to you your language, your ancient forms of government so dear to you, and to restore you to yourselves." The other, addressed to the inhabitants of Brunswick Wolfenbittel, the Old Marche on the left bank of the Elbe, Magdeburg, Halle, Hildesheim, Goslar, Halberstadt, Hohenstein, Quidlinburg, Mansfeld, Treffurt, Muhlhausen, Nordhausen, Stolberg, Wirgenrode, Hesse Cassel, Gottleben, Grubenhausen, Osnaburg, Paderborn, &c. in which he says, "it is not the purpose of the victorious Emperor, my gracious Lord, conquering your countries, but to gain your hearts, your thanks, and the gratitude of your succeeding generations. Bound in the closest alliance with Prussia, and his other powerful Allies, *Alexander the Liberator* sends me to you to break your disgraceful fetters, to restore to you your lawful Princes your native country, your language, laws, and customs."

A letter from Tonningen, of the 25th of last month, mentions, on a sort of official authority, that the navigation of the Elbe is open, with the permission of Denmark, to the flag of Hamburg and of Russia (excluding the British flag).

The Times, April 16, 1813.

Yesterday arrived in town a Hanoverian Officer, charged with dispatches for Count Munster. This Gentleman also brought over dispatches for Government containing news, which, if it can be fully credited, is among the most gratifying and important that we have received since the Tyrant's flight from Moscow, being no less than the accession of Austria with an army of 180,000 men to the Grand Confederacy for restoring peace and order to Europe.

The day before yesterday a vague rumour reached us, that Austria had concluded a treaty of Neutrality with Russia and Prussia. Yesterday we learnt that the *Charlotte*, Pilot Cutter, had arrived the preceding evening at Harwich, from Heligoland, which place she left on the 9th instant, with passengers, among whom was the Hanoverian Officer above mentioned. In the course of the day it became known, that the dispatches which

brought to Government, contained a statement, upon the authority of Hamburg Newspapers, that the Austrian Armies on the Galician frontier, which had been augmented to eighty thousand, had joined the Russians, and that Austria had declared against France, and dispatched 100,000 men towards Italy. These dispatches were immediately taken to Lord Castlereagh, who was sitting on a Committee of the House of Commons, and were instantly referred by him to Lord Liverpool, who lost not a moment in laying them before the Prince Regent. The degree of weight which Ministers evidently attached to this communication,—the possible relation it may have had to the late conferences with Baron Wessenberg, and even with the flag of truce of the day before, which is believed to have brought dispatches for that Nobleman,—all these, and various other considerations, rendered us anxious to obtain further information on the subject from the passengers on board the *Charlotte*. In this point we were fortunate enough to succeed. Having obtained an interview with one of them, a Gentleman of the highest respectability, he assured us that just before he sailed the Hanoverian Consul at Heligoland had shown him a letter from Altenburgh, (near Cuxhaven,) which stated, that information had reached that place, from a person in authority at Hamburg, to the purport that Austria had agreed to join the grand cause against France, and had destined two armies of 100,000 men, and 80,000 men respectively, to serve in Italy and Germany.

Sweden appears to have decidedly taken part in the common cause.

APRIL 15th.

COSSACK ON 'CHANGE.

The expected appearance of the gallant Cossack yesterday morning on the Royal Exchange, attracted an immense assemblage of Spectators.

The Cossack, accompanied by Captain Bock, an officer in the Russian service, arrived at the mansion house shortly after one. They were greeted with loud and repeated exclamations and conducted by the City Marshals to the Anti-chamber, when the Lord Mayor, attended by several of the Aldermen received them.

The name of the Cossack is Alexander Wittschendst; he is in his 54th year and had been allowed to retire from the service nearly 15 years, with a pension, the reward of his courage and good conduct. When he heard of the invasion by the French, he quitted his retirement, and voluntarily enrolled himself and his two sons in defence of his Native independence.

The following is a description of the person of the Don Cossack, who has attracted so much attention:—His stature is about six feet, his make robust and manly, carriage and demeanour are easy, and even graceful, his motions and gestures being entirely free from that angular stiffness which civilized etiquette has attached to the soldier. His features and countenance, though rough and military, are at the same time expressive of exceeding good nature and honesty. His broad and open forehead is the very mirror of candour and simplicity, and whether from the softening hand of age, or the pastoral habits of his countrymen, there is not one trait of the brutal character in his face. His beard is long and bushy, adding much to the power of his eyes, which though light in colour, beam forth with much fire. His hair less grey than his beard, flowing unconfined, is combed back over his neck about the length of six inches, on the forehead it is cut short and straight. His dress consists of a blue jacket and loose trousers of coarse cloth, with shoes very broad and round at the toes, as if to allow free action to the feet, or which he stands remarkably straight and firm. His hand is remarkably broad in its spread, though his fingers are not long, and he carries his arms, consisting of a pistol, a musket, a sabre, and a long pike, with wonderful address and ease, and carrying them without the least appearance of being encumbered by their weight, or inconvenienced by the length of the musket or pike. It is said that a subscription is contemplated for the purpose of sending him back handsomely clothed and armed, a testimony of the general admiration of the British nation for his countrymen's valour, and his own. He was yesterday at the great room at Mr. ACKERMANN'S Repository where Mr. PINE was taking a sketch of his figure. He seemed pleased with the attention paid to him, and very readily held out his capacious palm to any person who was willing to venture his comparatively puny donations within its grasp.

APRIL 19.

Junot appears to be sent into a sort of honourableishment, as Governor of the Italian Proves. Of Macdonald we have never heard since the Capitulation of Von Yorck. Murat not now spoken of in the French Paper. This Russian campaign seems to have rendered much dissatisfaction between Bonaparte and his former favorites.

AMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH.

19th APRIL 1813.

London, 13th April.

A mail from Heligoland arrived yesterday, bringing the important and agreeable intelli-

gence of a victory obtained, on the 2d Instant, by the Russians at Luneburg, in which the French General Morand was killed and the whole of his corps, amounting to 3500 men, were either killed or taken Prisoners. (the particulars follow.) General St. Cyr, who was at Bremen with a corps of the like number, was expected to share the same fate. He was the author of the late butchery of the Inhabitants at Bremerlehe.

Downing Street, 13th April.

A Dispatch, dated Heligoland, April 7th, of which the following is an extract, was last night received at the Earl Bathurst's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lt. Governor Hamilton.

I have the honor to lay before your Lordship a dispatch forwarded to me by Major Kentzinger, bringing intelligence of very great importance at this time, respecting a decisive Victory obtained over a considerable French force, commanded by General Morand. The engagement took place in the Town of Luneburg, the French General lost his life, and twelve pieces of cannon were taken: not a man escaped.

Extract of a letter from General the Baron Tettenborn, to Major Kentzinger, dated—
Hamburg, April 4, 1813.

I hasten to announce to you the signal victory which our troops have gained upon the 2d April, over the corps of General Morand, who had possessed himself of the town of Luneburg.

General Morand, with 3,500 men, had marched from Tostedt to Luneburg. My Cossacks followed his movements; and I gave information of them to General Donberg, who, in conjunction with General Tchernicheff's Corps, had passed the Elbe at Lutzen. The two Generals advanced by forced marches to Luneburg, and arrived there just as my Cossacks were engaged with the enemy. The gates were forced with the bayonet; and a sanguinary conflict ensued in the streets of the town. The victory was soon decided in our favor. All who were not killed, or already made prisoners, laid down their arms. Not a single person escaped of the whole corps.

Three pair of colours, and 12 pieces of cannon fell into our hands.

The Hamburg Paper of the 27th communicates a variety of patriotic gifts for the equipment of the Hanseatic Legion.

UKASE OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY TO THE ARMY.

“Warriors! The glorious and memorable year has expired in which, through your unheard-of exploits, the formidable enemy, who in his arrogance dared to press forward into the interior of our Empire, has been punished and driven back. This year of glory has fled, but your heroic deeds will remain for ever; time shall never sink them in oblivion.—They will live in the recollection of posterity. At the expence of your blood, you have rid your native land of the Princes and People who were combined against it. Your valourous efforts, your deeds, your perseverance, have procured for you the gratitude of Russia, and the esteem of foreign nations.—You have shewn the world, by your valour and your constancy, that when the heart is penetrated with the truths of religion and full of piety, the assaults of the enemy, though like the stormy waves of the ocean, are dashed in pieces against this impregnable rock, and die away in murmuring foam.

Warriors! To make known by a mark of distinction, all such as have co-operated in these great deeds, we have ordered a silver medal to be struck. The ever memorable year 1812 will be engraved upon it; and suspended by a blue ribbon, it will ornament the manly breast, that impenetrable shield of our native land. Every one of you is worthy of receiving this honorable badge, because all of you have undergone considerable hardships, and all are animated with the same spirit. Proud may you be of having earned this emblem of valour. It will ever distinguish you as the faithful sons of our country.

The enemy must tremble when he beholds this honorable badge: He will feel that under this silver shield glows unconquerable valor, not leaning on avarice or impiety, but which rests its most grounds in our holy religion, and unlimited love of our country.

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

Feb. 17, 1813.

The *Bonne Citoyenne* Capt. B. P. Greene, arrived at Spithead, the 17th April, from the River Plate, from Bahia, with One Million Sterling on board.

The apprehensions entertained for this ship, with the high premium at which the specie she has on board has been underwritten at Lloyd's (60 £ per cent) render her of considerable importance to the mercantile world. Capt. Greene states that Adm. Dixon accompanied him, in the *Monarch*, as far as the line, where he left him two months since, returning to Rio Janeiro; he has not seen a vessel of war of any description since. He put into St. Michael's on the 1st April.—Lord Amelius Beauclerk's Squadron had left that Port sometime previously. The *Bonne Citoyenne* brought a large number of letters from South America.

Arrived on the same day the American Cartels *Mercury* (Ship) and *Albuquerque* (Brig) from St. Salvador, with Gen. Hislop and Suite, and the remaining Officers and Crew of H. M. late frigate *Java*.

Admiral Graham Moore hoists his flag in the Baltic, in the room of Admiral Morris, whose health obliges him to come home.

The Homeward-bound Baltic convoy amounting to 340 sail, was daily expected. It arrived at Gottenburgh on the 7th April protected by the *Vigo* (Admiral Morris) *Zealous*, *Ulysses*, *Hamadryad*, *Alexandria*, *Mercurius*, *Woodlark*, *Barbara*, *Locust*, *Main-er*, and *Forward*. The Danes fired at them from Elsinour Castle, and the Danish Gunboats, with rockets, shells, &c. A shot struck the *Vigo's* bow-sprit, and another the Hull of the *Hamadryad*, but neither of them did any damage, except wounding the bow-sprit of the former. The Frigates and Brigs returned the fire.

Some French Prisoners lately attempted to escape at midnight from a Prison-ship in Hamoaze, and having let themselves into the water about a minute before a heavy storm of hail came down, one of them was drowned, the rest, by calling out for assistance, were saved.

HAMPSHIRE COURIER, APRIL 12, 1813.

The arrivals every day from the Continent bring us fresh cause for exultation. The spirit of freedom is aroused in Germany, that will, we hope, operate to the entire subversion of all foreign tyranny.

The King of Prussia has concluded an alliance with Russia and issued the following Address to the Army and to the People:—

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S ADDRESS.

“TO MY ARMY.—Often have you expressed your wishes of fighting for the liberty and independence of your country. The moment for doing it is now arrived. He is no member of the nation by whom this is not felt. Youth and men voluntarily fly to arms. What in them is free will, is to you who belong to the standing army a call. From you, ordained to defend your native country, she is entitled to demand what is offered by the others. See! What numbers forsake every thing they hold most dear to venture their lives with you in their country's cause. You will therefore doubly feel your sacred duty. May all of you in the day of battle, or the time of trouble, keep in mind moderation, and due discipline. Let individual ambition, be it in the highest or the lowest of the Army, sink before that of all. He that feels for his Country, does not think of self. May the envious meet contempt, when the general welfare only is considered. Every thing else must now give way to this; victory proceeds from God! Shew yourselves worthy of his high protection, by obedience and fulfilling your duties; let Courage, Constancy, Loyalty, and good Discipline be your renown. Follow the example of your Fore-Fathers; Be worthy of them and remember your posterity! A sure reward will fall upon him who distinguishes himself; deep disgrace and punishment on him who forgets his duty. Your King will always be with you, and with him the Crown Prince and Princes of his house. They will fight along with you. They and the whole nation will combat with you, and at your side a valiant race come to your assistance, and to the assistance of all Germany; A people that by glorious deeds have secured their independence. They relied on their Sovereign, their Leaders, their cause, their own strength, and God was with them. So will it be with you; for we also fight the great fight for the independence of our Country!

Confidence in God, Courage, and perseverance be our word.

(Signed) FREDRICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, March 23.—His Majesty the King has made an offensive and defensive treaty with his Russian Majesty the Emperor Alexander.

TO THE PUBLIC.

“It is unnecessary to render an account to my people of Germany of the motives for the war which is now commencing, they are evident to impartial Europe—we bent under the superior power of France—that peace which deprived me of half my subjects, procured us no blessings, it, on the contrary, hurt us more than war itself. The heart of our country was impoverished. The principal fortresses were occupied by the enemy; agriculture was neglected as well as the industry of our cities, which had risen to a very high degree. Liberty of trade being interrupted naturally cloud all the sources of ease and prosperity. By the most exact observance of the stipulated treaties I hoped to obtain an alleviation for my people—and, at last, to convince the French Emperor that it was his own interest to leave Prussia independent; but my intentions, my exertions, to obtain so desirable an object proved fruitless.—Nothing but haughtiness and treachery were the result! We discovered, but rather late, that the Emperor's conventions were more ruinous to us than his open wars. The moment is now arrived in which no illusion respecting our condition can remain. Brandenburg, Prussians, Silesians, Pomeranians, Lithuanians! you know what you have suffered during the last seven years—you know what a miserable

fate awaits you, if we do not honourably finish the now commencing contest. Remember former times; Remember the illustrious Elector the Great Frederick! remember the benefits for which our ancestors contended under their direction, the liberty of conscience, honour, independence, trade, industry, and knowledge. Bear in mind the great example of our allies the Russians. Think of the Spaniards and Portuguese; small nations have even gone to battle for similar benefits, against a more powerful enemy, and obtained victory.—Remember the Swiss and the Netherlands!

(Signed) “FREDRICK WILLIAM.”

Breslau, March 17.

PORTSMOUTH, APRIL 10, 1813.

The most important intelligence continues to be daily received from the continent. A letter from Hamburg of the 26th ult. states that a very severe battle had been fought between Dresden and Leipzig, in which the French were defeated with the loss of 3000 men. A Regiment of Westphalian cavalry, it is said, had gone over to the Russians. The Russians, it appears, have proceeded from Hamburg to the Weser, and were replaced by the Prussian corps from Mecklenburg. The Cossacks have entered Lubec. Stetin was closely pressed, and expected every hour to surrender. Dantzic is reported to have been taken by storm with a loss on the part of the Russians of 13,000 men.

A most glowing spirit of patriotism prevails, both in Prussia and Germany. A sense of the miseries they have experienced, has roused the people to the highest pitch of resentment. The features of the present coalition are of a nature entirely different from those in the former periods of the war. Taught by long and painful experience the dreadful effects which have resulted from the military government of the French, they rise like one man against their common oppressor. In this attitude they will be invincible.—Buonaparte will find in Germany a resistance from the people, similar to what he has experienced in the Peninsula—he will find every arm lifted up against him, and every tongue pouring out cursings and execrations upon him.

The Times, April 10th.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, April 3d, 1813.

Situation of the French armies in the north, on the 30th March 1813.

The Garrison of Dantzic dislodged the Enemy from all the heights of Oleia, in the beginning of March.

The Garrisons of Thorn and Modelin Tere are in the best state. The corps which blockaded Zamose, had removed to a distance.

Upon the Oder, the fortresses of Stetten, Custrin, and Glogau, were not besieged. The Enemy still kept without Cannon-shot of them. The Garrison of Stettin had burnt all the Suburbs, and prepared all the ground round the fortress.

The Garrison of Spandau had also burnt every thing which could operate against the defence of the place.

Upon the Elbe on the 17th, an Arch of the bridge of Dresden was blown up, and General Durutte had taken a position upon the left bank. The Saxons had marched round Torgau.

The Viceroy had left Liepzic, and had on the 21st his head quarters at Magdeburgh. General Lappyaese commanded the bridge and fortress at Wittemburg, which was armed and provisioned for several Months; it was given up to him in good condition.

Arrived at Magdeburgh, the Viceroy, on the 22d instant, sent General Lauriston upon the right bank of the Elbe, General Maison had marched to Mockern, and pushed forward his posts upon Bug and Zuzar. He found only some pulks of light troops, which he overthrew, and of which he took or killed about 60 men.

On the 12th General Cara St. Cyr, commanding the 32d military division, judged it advisable to repass to the left bank of the Elbe, and leave Hamburg to the national guards. From the 15th to the 20th, different insurrections broke out in the departments of the mouths of the Elbe and the Ems.

General Morand, who occupied Swedish Pomerania, having been informed of the evacuation of Berlin, retreated upon Hamburg. He passed the Elbe at Zolinspiker, and on the 17th effected a junction with Gen. Carra St. Cyr; 200 of the Enemy's light troops having overtaken his rear guard, he caused them to be charged, and killed some men. General Morand took post on the left bank, and General St. Cyr marched upon Bremen.

On the 24th, General St. Cyr dispatched two moveable columns, to march against the Batteries of Carlsburg, and Blexen, of which some smugglers, assisted by the peasantry, and some English disembarkations, had taken possession. These columns routed the insurgents and retook the batteries.—The Chiefs were taken and shot. The English who disembarked were but about 100 we were only able to take 40 Prisoners from them.

The Viceroy had collected all his army, 100,000 strong, and 300 pieces of cannon, round Magdeburgh, manœuvring upon the two Banks. The General of Brigade Montbrun, who, with a brigade of Cavalry, occupied Steindal, having learned that the enemy

had passed the lower Elbe in boats, near Werden, marched thither on the 28th, dispersed the enemy's light troops, and entered Werden at full gallop. The 3d Polish lancers made a successful charge, in which they killed about 50 Cossacks and took 12. The enemy hastened to gain the right bank of the Elbe; three large boats were sunk and some smaller ones shivered to pieces, they were laden with about 60 Horses and a similar number of men. Succeeded in saving 17 Cavaliers, among whom were two Officers; one was Aide-de-Camp to General Donuberg, who commanded this Column.

It appears that a corps of 1000 Horse, 2000 Infantry, and 6 pieces of Cannon, have marched from the Sedi of Brunswick, to excite revolt in Hanover, and the Kingdom of Westphalia. The King of Westphalia has set out in pursuit of this corps; and other columns dispatched by the Viceroy will fall upon its rear.

Fifteen thousand of the enemy's light troops on the 27th passed the Elbe, near Dresden, in small boats. Gen. Durutte marched against them. The Saxons had left this point undefended by collecting round Torgau.

The Prince of Loskwa, with his Head Quarters and Corps d'armée, on the 26th arrived at Wurtemberg; his advanced guard debouched from the mountains of Thuringia. The Duke of Ragusa had on the 22d of March his head Quarters at Hauau. His divisions were collecting there.

On the 30th March, the advanced guard of the Corps of observation of Italy had arrived at Augsburg. All the corps crosses the Tyrol.

On the 27th General Vandamme arrived in person at Bremen. Dummonciau and Dufour's divisions had already passed the Wesel. Independently of the Army of the Viceroy, of the armies of the Meyn, and of the corps of the King of Westphalia, there will be, in the first fifteen days of April, near 50,000 men in the 32d military division, in order to make a severe example of the insurrections which have troubled that division. Count Bentinck, Major of Varel, had the infamy of putting himself at the head of the insurgents. His Estates shall be confiscated, and he will have, for his consummate treason, the certain ruin of his family.

During the whole month of March, there has been no affairs. In all the skirmishes, of which that on the 28th, at Werden, was much the most considerable, the French army always had the advantage.

Notwithstanding the favourable situation of the French army in the North as stated in the forgoing Document, the events have certainly produced no common sensation in France. The funds, which Buonaparte anxiously endeavoured to keep up, have experienced an extraordinary depression. He has thought it advisable to have a formal Report drawn up and addressed to the Senate on the defection of the King of Prussia. Its principal feature is an extreme and evidently affected insolence, a tone not natural in the present state of Buonaparte's circumstances, but meant to impose on the French nation a belief of his superiority to the changes of fortune. The outset is remarkably injudicious. It asserts, that he would have dethroned the King of Prussia in 1807, but for the urgent entreaties of the Emperor Alexander; and that he only spared him on condition that Russia should go to war with England.—Now nothing can more tend to cement the new alliance of these three Powers, than such a declaration; since it gives Russia every claim to the gratitude of Prussia, and proves her hostility against England to have been from the beginning involuntary.

Preparatory to putting himself at the head of the armies, Buonaparte has made Maria Louisa Regent during his absence; and on this appointment she has been formally congratulated by the Senate.

GOTTENBURGH MAIL.

AMSTERDAM, March 4th.

A conspiracy was lately discovered here, which had in contemplation to overthrow the Government. A Pensioner, (Captain Maas) had for this purpose associated himself with a certain Thomas de Jongh, and drew the Warden Valentyn, Brigadier Ihler, the Merchant Verschar, and Surgeon Lemon, into his plain; A servant of the name of Fallee, was likewise suspected of being concerned in the Plot.

Capt. Maas's design was to effect a change in the Government. Jongh followed his directions, and procured information of the arms of the Guards, and their means of defence. The Warden Valentyn, lent his house to the Conspirators for their meetings, and endeavoured to discover among the Officers of the Guards, if there were any on whom they could depend, in case of an insurrection. Ihler was to find out whether the Guards were provided with cartridges. The Merchant Verschar made inflammatory speeches, and described two persons, who were much devoted to the House of Orange, and might be placed at the head of a Committee.

The Surgeon Lemon (a Jew,) conferred with Maas on sundry plans, and promised to keep the Jewish quarter quiet. The insurrection was to break out on the 12th Feb.

(Continued after the Poetry & Miscellania.)



TO AN INFANT.

Cradled in thy Father's arms,
Nourished on thy Mother's breast,
Gazing on thy infant charms,
Gently soothing thee to rest;
How soft and tranquil thy repose!
No cares thy tender bosom fill,
Thy heart nor guilt nor sorrow knows,
A stranger yet to every ill!
Ah! may that angel smile which plays
In dimples round thy infant cheek,
Still grace thy face in manhood's days,
And still in age thy virtues speak!
May'st thou, in childhood's tender years,
To thy parent's every care employ,
Confirm their hopes, dispel their fears,
Abate their grief, increase their joy!
In youth, when ardent passions rage,
And point to pleasure's flowery way,
May'st thou revere the voice of age,
Nor from the paths of virtue stray!
And when in manhood's vigorous prime,
May'st thou each social blessing share,
Enjoy domestic bliss sublime,
A husband's love, a father's care!
And when old age has crown'd thy years,
And time thy head in silver drest,
May'st thou, devoid of grief and fears,
Sink down at length to peaceful rest!

J. D. P.

MISCELLANEA.

During the present deficiency of political intelligence, our resources of interesting matter are far from extensive, and any thing that may furnish temporary amusement to our readers, will not be deemed unworthy of a place in our columns. On these grounds we intend to devote, provisionally, a part of our paper to the insertion of such miscellaneous anecdotes, singular occurrences, legitimate bon-mots, &c. as we may glean from other publications, receive from our correspondents, or collect from our own sources of information.—A few of these will for the present appear in every Gazette under the head of "Miscellanea;"—and we shall feel obliged to any of our readers who will contribute, through this channel, to the amusement of the rest.

The following instructions for making love by signs are extracted from a recent English Paper, for the benefit of those lovers of both sexes, who from ignorance of the language of the beloved object, are unable to communicate their sentiments by words, which we are told, is often the case on Java; and as *novelty* and *simplicity* are at present very scarce, we take some merit to ourselves for communicating this new and simple mode of courtship to the votaries of Cupid.

LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.—If a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the first finger of his left hand; if he be engaged, he wears it on the second finger; if married, on the third; and on the fourth if he never intends to be married. When a lady is disengaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on the first finger; if engaged she wears a hoop or diamond on the second finger; if married, on the third; and on the fourth if she intends to die a maid. When a gentleman presents a flower, a fan, or a trinket for a lady, with the left hand, it is on his part, an overture of regard; should she receive it with the left hand, it is considered as an acceptance of his esteem; but if with the right hand it is a refusal of the offer. Thus, by a few simple tokens, explained by rule, the passion of Love is expressed; and through the medium of the Telegraph, the most diffident and timid man may, without difficulty, communicate his sentiments of regard for a lady, and (in case his offer should be declined) avoid experiencing the mortification of an explicit refusal.

HARD AND SOFT MONEY.

When money was hard I then did find
The times were very cheap and kind;
But now our money's soft, 'tis a hard matter
To invite a friend and fill the platter.

(Continued from the Third Page.)

ruary, and the signal for it was to set fire to the National House for receiving pledges.

On the 22d February, a Military Commission passed sentence on the Conspirators.—Maas, Jongh, Valentyn, Ihler, Verschar and Lemon, were all declared guilty. Maas and Jongh condemned to death, and their property confiscated to the crown; Valentyn and Ihler to five years imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000 franks; Verschar and Lemon to two years imprisonment and a fine of 500 franks; Fallee was declared innocent.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25th.

The Accounts from the Army state, that they have abundance of Provisions and that His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to grant the whole army, without distinction of rank, half a year's pay, as a reward.

London, January 24.

SINGULAR DEPRAVITY.—A case of singular depravity and wickedness came on to be investigated a few days since at the Police Office, Bow-street. A father, a mother, and a son, about 12 or 13 years of age, named Mills, were placed at the bar.—It appeared that a few days since the house of Mr. McCormic, in Grenville-street, was robbed of a watch in the

day-time, and there was no doubt entertained but the robbery had been committed by some person entering by the area, the gate of which had been left open. The robbery was traced to have been committed by the boy, by a constable belonging to Christ Church, Surrey. The boy was working for a carver and gilder when he was taken into custody. The boy very frankly confessed that he had committed the robbery. He did not know the name of the street; but on his being shown the house, he acknowledged that it was from thence he had stolen the watch; he said he gave the watch to his father, who sent his mother to pawn it. The pawnbroker, at whose house the watch was found, corroborated this statement, as he identified the mother to be the person who pledged the watch.

The farther confessions of the boy were of the most horrid nature, as they proved that his parents had tutored him to commit crimes, particularly the father, by whom, the boy stated, he was instructed to act in the following manner:—The father furnished him with petitions, stating extreme cases of distress. He was to get into any house of a respectable appearance that he could. If he met any person, he was to shew the petition, and ask for charity; if he did not meet with any one, he was to steal whatever he could see worth taking, and was to make off with it home as fast as possible, which he had done in the present instance; he had got as far as the housekeeper's-room, and stole her watch. When he stole any thing valuable, and took it home, his father patted him on the head, and said he was a good boy; when he was unsuccessful, and could not steal any thing, his father used to beat him. Laterly, since the boy had got employ, he frequently refused to go out thieving, as his father wished him, and he was induced to act so by the advice of his sister, who is a common prostitute in the streets. The boy had one of the manufactured petitions on him when he was taken. It stated the most false but apparently grievous case. It represented the boy as being afflicted with fits; that his father and mother had lived respectably; that the father had lately died suddenly, and had left his mother with five small children that were helpless, and their mother was afflicted with the dropsy, which rendered her incapable of doing any thing to get a living. Several names were signed to it, with various sums subscribed against them. When the constable went to take the mother into custody, he found in her apartment five other petitions, written in the same hand as that the boy had, with different statements of distress, worded in language calculated to excite the compassion of the charitable. The father stated himself to be a gilder by trade; but when the constable took him into custody he was in the company of thieves and puppet-showmen. It was shocking to hear the father, mother, and son, when at the bar, charging each other with the commission of crimes. The boy repeated the confession of the crimes he had committed at the instigation of his father, in his presence, as he had done to the constable. The father denied the charges; said his boy was a very bad one; that he had frequently run away, and he could not keep him from committing depredations. The mother said, in her defence, that she had been driven to her conduct through extreme distress, a true picture of which the constable saw when he took her into custody. She acknowledged that she had received the watch in question from her husband, and not from her son, and that he had desired her to take it to pledge.

Mr. NAES, the sitting magistrate, saw that all the parties were very proper objects of punishment; but the difficulty was, either that the son must be made a witness against his parents, or they against him.

It was suggested, that the boy should be sent to the Philanthropic Society, but it was discovered that he was not qualified, as he had not been convicted of felony, nor had his parents. Several other propositions were made; but it was at length agreed that he should go back to the man in whose employ he was when the constable took him into custody, the man having agreed to take him. The idea of a prosecution for felony was given up. M^s. Mills was convicted of unlawfully pawning the watch, 20 shillings, the amount for which the watch was pledged, and 20 shillings penalty; which not being able to pay, she was committed to the House of Correction for one month.

SPANISH PAPERS.

(From the Tribune of the Spanish People.)

"We have received many anonymous applications, complaining bitterly of our

silence on the subject of the proposition of Lord Wellington, transmitted to the Cortes by the Regency of the kingdom, in order to preserve on its ancient footing the monstrous and tyrannical union of political power, with those civil, economical, and military.

"That we may not be thought at all insensible on a matter which so deeply interests the public cause, we shall at this time submit a few observations with regard to it; reserving to ourselves, at a future opportunity, to speak more fully upon the subject, if unfortunately, the result should such as we will not allow ourselves to expect.

"How is it credible, that Lord Wellington, born and educated in a free country, where the despotic combination of powers is not at all known (being so contrary to every principle of liberty), should have hazarded such a proposition? How is it possible, that a General, destined to maintain the glory and preserve the independence of a nation which so highly appreciates his services, and upon the emancipation of which depends the preservation of his own country, should have ventured to suggest such a project? Could this illustrious warrior have satisfied himself, in making a proposition so degrading to a nation which is sacrificing itself on the altar of liberty,—a proposition which no human being would have ventured to name to the British Parliament, without incurring the detestation of that enlightened people,—how could he, we repeat, have convinced himself, that it could be beneficial to Spaniards, that it could be heard by our worthy Representatives, that it could be listened to by the heroic people of Spain, without exciting indignation against the author of so impolitic, so presumptuous, and so offensive a measure?

"The cause of Spain is the cause of England; Spain enslaved, will become French; and the liberty of Britain will be very precarious after so important an acquisition by her natural enemy.—Spain, if free, will be the eternal ally of England; her locality determines that it should be so, and it must be so. The freedom of Great Britain depends equally upon that of Spain, and upon preserving the just equilibrium of Europe; and, therefore, we cannot believe that the magnanimous Chief who commands the forces of both countries, and whose glory can alone be maintained by the wise conduct he has hitherto observed, in fostering our liberty, and conciliating our affections, can even for a moment harden an idea so destructive of our freedom, and so afflictive to the best friends of our country.

"Yet, if so prudent a warrior should have been surprised into a scheme condemned by our new Constitution, he may perhaps justify himself by his ignorance of the maxims of jurisprudence, on which it is founded; but he cannot vindicate the suggestion of a plan so manifestly opposed to the freedom of our citizens, and to all the best principles of social government.

Let us not deceive ourselves: Spaniards do not pour forth their blood only to avoid slavery under Napoleon; they shed it to extricate themselves from tyranny in every form its proteus character may assume. They permit it to flow to become free and independant, and to retrieve themselves from all authority which is inconsistent with the liberty they seek, they admire, they adore. An act of this kind must obscure the rays of glory, by which the actions of Lord Wellington are illumined; and must disgrace him in the eyes of his countrymen, who have not lent us their aid only to lead us to the precipice of Slavery. In truth, whatever may have been the extent of his services in our behalf, they are nothing, when weighed against the mischiefs that would result from the adoption of so fatal a project. Is he be indeed, the author of it, the sole means he has of redeeming his character, is by withdrawing it, and confessing openly his utter ignorance of our institutions. The ready acknowledgement of error is degrading to no one, and is the uniform practice of every man who unites integrity of heart with intelligence of mind.

But, if it be the case, that the Regency will entertain a proposition diametrically opposed to the laws ordained by the Sovereign Congress of the land, how can the Members submit their conduct to the impartial and searching judgment of a people zealous for their rights and liberties? How can they persuade the nation, that a project, which no despot dares to resort to, from the fear that his own servant should become the competitor of his throne, can be consistent with the general interests of the empire.

"Venerable fathers of your country, if Lord Wellington should have conveyed such a scheme to the hands of Government, and if the Government should seek to obtain for it your awful sanction, remem-

ber that the Constitution you have ordained is directly opposed to it; remember that you cannot retrace your steps without humiliation; remember that your first and only duty is to secure the happiness of the people: remember that your highest reward is the love of your compatriots; remember that Lord Wellington, instead of recommending any measure inconsistent with the Constitution, ought to deposit in your hands his solemn oath religiously to observe it, since he has acquired the rank of the most exalted functionary of the State. Lastly remember, that if you simply return this anomalous proposition unanswered to the Regency, to-morrow you may be molested with suggestions of the same disgraceful character, and these may be day after day repeated, until, in a moment of weakness and folly, they assail you, and plunge the country into bondage for successive ages.

"If what we have thus stated hypothetically be true, we have no other remedy but to bury all such projects under the ruins of the present Government, which is incompetent to maintain the laws that have been established.

GENEALOGY OF THE BUONAPARTES.

Mrs. Ranioglini, of Basle, married M. Ranioglini; and 2dly, M. Fesh. She had by these marriages Lætitia Ranioglini, and M. Fesh, now Cardinal Fesh. Lætitia Ranioglini married Carlo Buonaparte, a Recorder of a petty Tribunal of Ajaccio. Lætitia Buonaparte was afterwards mistress of Count Marboeuf, Governor of Corsica. Her children, by Carlo Buonaparte and Count Marboeuf, are:

His Imperial Highness Joseph Buonaparte, who married her Imperial Highness M. M. Clary, daughter of a ship-broker at Marseilles.

His Imperial Majesty Napoleon Buonaparte, who married Madame de Beauharnois, first the wife of Count Beauharnois, and afterwards the mistress of Barras; subsequently divorced by Buonaparte, who again married the Princess Maria Louisa, of Austria.

Citizen Lucien Buonaparte;—he was at first an Abbé. In 1793 he was employed in the waggon service of the army of Provence, at 100*l.* a year. His first wife was a *pot girl* in the tavern of one Maximin, near Toulon; she died at Neuilly, in 1797, from bad treatment. His second wife is Madame Jaubert, the divorced wife of an exchange broker of Paris; she was his mistress for a year; as soon as she was pregnant, he married her.

His Royal Highness Louis Buonaparte, married Mademoiselle Beauharnois, daughter of her Imperial Majesty, by her first husband.

Citizen Jerome Buonaparte married Miss Paterson, a very respectable and beautiful young lady, of Baltimore, very lately divorced by the Senate of Maryland.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Eliza, the sister of her Imperial Majesty, married at Marseilles Bacchocci, son of a waiter at a coffee-house, and marker at a billiard-table at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1792; the son carried on a small trade in cotton, in Switzerland.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Matilda Buonaparte, married General Murat, son of an ostler, at an inn three miles from Coblenz, in Quercy. Murat, in 1793, proposed to change his name to Marat.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Paulina Bourghese, married first, General Le Clerc, who was the son of a wool dealer at Poutoise; he purchased wool from the country people, and resold it at Paris to the upholsterers. His mother Madame Le Clerc, was a retail dealer in corn and flour; her brother had been sentenced to be hanged for robbery.

LONDON—DEC. 21.

It is reported that 'is the intention of Government, as soon as Parliament meets, to bring in a Bill to confiscate all the estates in the West India Islands, of those persons who are resident in France, Denmark, and Holland. This Legislative measure will inolve the extensive properties of Madame Buonaparte in Martinique, and of Cœt Schœmmelmar in Santa Croix, as well various others to a great amount.

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Op Molenlyet.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1813.

Additional Instructions for the Lombard Bank.

THE Bank is authorized to make an issue of Promissory Notes on loan, not exceeding in amount the sum of three hundred and Spanish Dollars, on the following conditions.

The Notes are to be issued on the Mortgage of Houses and Lands exclusively, Mortgage being admitted to an extent exceeding half the value of the same, according to the valuation of the Magistrates, four approved securities, and the loan to be subject to an interest of nine per cent per annum, payable half yearly in silver.

The Notes will bear an interest of six per cent per annum, payable half yearly in silver, and they will be discharged at the Lombard Bank when presented, but in that case interest due for a broken period less than months will be paid thereon.

They will be drawn out for even sums up to fifty to five hundred Spanish Dollars in the following:—

No.

Good for Spanish Dollars —

The Director and Members of the Lombard Bank do promise to pay to Mr. ——— Spanish Dollars of 66 Stivers each, in lawful coin of this Colony, Bank Notes, Certificates, Treasury Notes, or other representatives of specie in circulation, by authority and sanction of Government, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date hereof, and on the security of the Estates Mortgaged under the Publication of the 1st November 1813. A. B.

BATAVIA,
the day of 1813

—The loans may be recalled and the mortgage foreclosed at any period that may be determined on by Government, provided months, notice thereof be given, and in default of payment the property will be sold to the highest bidder for silver Money.

—In the event of a Loan being paid off the Notes may bear a discount, they are to be received according to the proportionate value they may at the time bear to Silver or to lawful coin in the Market, and when the Notes are withdrawn from circulation, they will be paid off by priority of date.

—The Bank is restricted from granting other acknowledgments in the form directed by the instructions dated the 1st March 1813, except in exchange for such as may be now in circulation, and whenever any Pledge or mortgage already granted under the instructions of that date may fall in, it can only be renewed on the terms now fixed, and all Notes issued by the Bank in future must be in the form directed by these instructions.

The object of Government being to relieve the community in general, all future Loans to be made by the Lombard Bank, are to be limited to the sum of Twenty thousand Spanish Dollars to any one individual.

—The Promissory Notes now authorized to be issued are to be classed and numbered according to a plan and regulations to be approved by Government, and each Note is to be signed by two Commissioners and countersigned by the Director or Cashier of the Bank, unless otherwise directed by authority of Government, of which due notice will be given.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

Done at Batavia,
the 1st November 1813.

Ampliatie op de Instructie van de Bank van Leening.

DE Bank van Leening wordt by dezen geautoriseerd om op bevelingen, bankbrieven in omloop te brengen, tot een bedrag niet te bovengaande de som van drie honderd en vijftig Spaansche Dalers, onder de volgende voorwaarden:

1.—De voorschietingen in Bankbrieven zullen by uitsluiting gedaan worden onder verband van Huizen en Landeryen, een monstert niet te bovengaande de helft van dezelve

waarde, ingevolge de taxatie van den Magistraat, en op vier goede borgen, en tegens betaling van 9. per cent s'jaars, die om de zes maanden zullen moeten worden betaald in zilver geld.

2.—De Bankbrieven zullen interest doen van 6. per cent s'jaars, betaalbaar om het half jaar in zilver geld, en de gedagte Banknoten zullen op vertooning van dezelve in de Bank van Leening worden afgelost, doch in dat geval zullen geene verlopen interesten, voor een gebroken tydvak van minder dan zes maanden daarop worden betaald.

3.—Dezelve zullen uitgegeven worden in ronde sommen van 50 tot 500 Sps. in voege als volgt:

No.

Good for Spanish Dollars —

The Director and Members of the Lombard Bank do promise to pay to Mr. ——— Spanish Dollars of 66 Stivers each, in lawful coin of this Colony, Bank Notes, Certificates, Treasury Notes, or other representatives of specie in circulation, by authority and sanction of Government, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date hereof, and on the security of the Estates Mortgaged under the Publication of the 1st November 1813. A. B.

BATAVIA,
the day of 1813.

4.—De beleeningen zullen kunnen worden opgezegd en de verbanden vernietigd, ten allen tyden door het Gouvernement te bepalen, mits de aankondiging daarvan geschiede zes maanden te voren, en zal het pand by gebreke van betaling, aan den hoogsten bieder voor zilver geld verkocht worden.

5.—Ing. val het pand afgelost wordt, op eenen tyd dat de Promesses rabat doen, zullen dezelve ontvangen worden tegen de waarde welke zy in vergelyking van het zilver of andere wettige munt in omwandelings, zullen hebben, en wanneer zy dus uit de omwandelings zyn gebragt, zullen zy ingevolge hunne dagtekeningen worden afbetaald.

Het is de Bank ontzegd om in het vervolg, overeenkomstig de instructie van den 1ste Maart 1813, Banknoten uitgegeven, als alleen ter verwisseling van de thans in omwandelings zynde Noten, en wanneer eenig pand of hypotheek gegeven op grond van de voorschreven instructie, mogt komen te vervallen, zullen zy eenlyk hernieuwd kunnen worden op den voet van de nu gemaakte bepaling, en zullen alle noten of promessen van de Bank, in het vervolg uitgegeven, moeten ingerigt zyn naar de hier bovengemelde form.

Het oogmerk van het Gouvernement zynde om de ingezetenen in het algemeen te gerieven, zoo zullen in het vervolg, de te doene beleeningen van de Bank van Leening aan eenig byzonder persoon hoe ook genaamd niet hoog mogen belopen, dan Twintig Duizend Spaansche Dalers.

De Bankbrieven, welke nu op order van het Gouvernement, zullen worden nitgegeven, zullen geclassificeerd en genummerd worden overeenkomstig daartoe te doene en door het Gouvernement nader goedtekeurene voordragten, en zal iedere Bankbrief geteekend worden door Twee Commissarissen, en gecontrasigneerd door den Directeur of Kassier van de Bank, ten ware het Gouvernement hier omtrent anderszins mogt beschikken, wanneer daar van behoorlyk kennis aan het algemeen zal worden gegeven.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyn Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Secretaris van het Gouvt.

In de Vergaderzaal,
Batavia, den 1ste Nov. 1813.

Proclamation.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, adverting to the present state of the Currency circulating in Batavia, is pleased to direct that from and after this date the Lombard Bank Notes which have been or may be issued under the Instructions of the 1st March 1813, and of this date, be accounted legal tender in all Transactions of individuals according to the proportionate value the

same may at the time bear in the Market to Silver or other lawful coin, at which rate they will be received and issued at the Treasury and Public Offices of Government; a right being reserved to require the specific performance of covenants and contracts which may have stipulated heretofore or may hereafter stipulate any defined mode of payment.

That in order to ascertain with precision the rate at which these notes circulate, it will be the duty of the Magistrates to report, in each week to the Secretary to Government, the average rate for the week past—which rate will regulate the receipt and issue from the Treasury and Public Offices for the week ensuing.

The rates so fixed are to be published in the Government Gazette, and to form a guide for the Officers of Government in all Transactions in which these notes are concerned.

That no person may plead ignorance of this Proclamation, the same is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the Native languages, and affixed at the usual places in Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

By Me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.

T. S. RAFFLES.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Batavia, Nov. 1, 1813.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sect. to Govt.

Proclamatie.

ZYNE Excellentie, den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, in aanmerking genomen hebbende den staat van het thans te Batavia in omloop zynde Geld, heeft het behaagd te bevelen, dat van en na Dagtekening dezies, de Noten van de Bank van Leening, welke ingevolge de Instructie vanden 1ste Maart 1813 en van die van hedigen datum zyn of zullen worden uitgegeven, aangemerkt zullen worden als een wettige Munt, in alle transactien van Particulieren, tegende waarde, welke zy op het tydstop, in vergelyking van het Zilver of andere gewettigde Munt in circulatie, zullen hebben, en tegen welke prys zy in de Gouvernements Kassen, Ontvangen en Uitgegeven zullen worden, behoudende een ieder het regt om een getrouwe naarkoming te vorderen der Overeenkomsten of Contracten, waarby een zekere bepaalde wyze van betaling gestipuleerd is of nog te stipuleeren zal worden.

Ten einde met naauwkeurigheid van de waarde verzekerd te zyn, welke deze noten in de omwandelings hebben, zoo zal het de plicht van den Magistraat wezen om alle weken aan den Secretaris van het Gouvernement optegeven, hare middelbare cours in de gepasseerde week, en naar welke cours s'Gouvernements Kas en ander Kantoren, zich in den ontvangst en uitgave van hetzelfde in de volgende week zullen reguleeren.

De aldus bepaalde cours zal in de Gouvernements Courant worden bekend gemaakt, ten einde tot narigt te strekken van alle Gouvernements Ambtenaren, in alle Transactien in voorges: Banknoten.

En ten einde niemand van den inhoud dezies eenige onwetenschap zou pretenderen, zoo zal deze Publicatie in s'Gouvernements Courant worden gedrukt in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen, voorts vertaald in de Inlandsche talen, en te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya worden aangeplakt ter plaatse gebruikelijk.

Gegeven By my Den Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en diens Onderhorigheden.

T. S. RAFFLES.

In de Vergaderzaal,
Batavia, den 1ste Nov. 1813.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyn Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouvt.

Proclamation.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience resulting from the uncertainty which exists with regard to payments made in Spanish Dollars, Ducatoons, and other foreign coins, in consequence of the fluctuation of their value in the Market, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Spanish Dollars, Ducatoons, and other foreign coins shall, from and after the 1st of January next, be received and issued at the Treasuries and other Public Offices of Government according to their proportionate value at the time with the Java silver Rupee, which is to be considered the standard silver coin of the Island; except in cases which may have heretofore stipulated, or which may hereafter stipulate any specific mode of payment.

The Market price of Spanish Dollars, Ducatoons, and other foreign coins in circulation, will, in consequence, be inserted in the Quarterly Price Current published in the Gazette; the same being calculated in Stivers according to the standard above mentioned, and such Price Currents will form a guide for the Quarter ensuing to the Officers of Government in all transactions in which these coins are concerned.

That no person may plead ignorance of this Proclamation, the same is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages in the Government Gazette, and to be translated into the Native languages, and affixed at the usual places in Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

By Me, the Lieutenant Governor of Java, and its Dependencies.

T. S. RAFFLES.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Batavia, Nov. 1, 1813.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sect. to Govt.

Proclamatie.

ALZOO er aanmerkelyke inconvenienten voortspruiten uit de onzekerheid welke er bestaat ten opzichte der betalingen in Spaansche Dalers, Ducatoons of andere uitheemsche Munten, uithoofde van de wisselvalligheid, welke derzelver waarde in de omwandelings heeft, zoo heeft het Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade behaagd, te bepalen dat de Spaansche Dalers, Ducatoons en andere uitheemsche Munten, van en na den 1ste Jaanuary aanstaande, in s'Lands Kas en alle andere Gouvernements Kantoren, ontvangen en nitgegeven zullen worden tegen de waarde, welke zy zullen hebben in vergelyking van de Javasche zilvere Ropyen, die als de standaard van de zilvere munt zullen beschouwd worden, uitgezonderd in gevallen, waarin vooraf een zekere bepaalde wyze van betaling gestipuleerd is, of daarna gestipuleerd zal worden.

De cours van de Spaansche Dalers, Ducatoons of andere uitheemsche Munten in de omwandelings, zullen gevolgelyk worden geinscreerd in de drie maandelijksche Prys Courant, welke in de Gouvernements Courant, bekend gemaakt wordt,—en zal de berekening daarvan geschieden in Stuivers, naar de waarde der hierboven gemelde munt, zullende voorts zoodanige Prys Couranten in de drie volgende manden tot narigt strekken van alle Gouvernemets Ambtenaren, in alle transactien in de voorschreve munt.

En ten einde niemand van den inhoud dezies eenige onwetenschap zou pretenderen, zoo zal deze Publicatie in s'Gouvernements Courant worden gedrukt in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen, voorts vertaald in de Inlandsche talen te Batavia, Sama-

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1813.

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ORDERS VAN HET GOUVERNEMENT.

De wettelijkheden en Irregulariteiten ontstaan mede door het employeren van Dienaren, die dragende niet geauthoriseerde banden van officie, waardoor de menschen van onwetend mogen worden gebragt te verstellen dat dusdanig gedistingueerde men magt over hen mogen uitoefenen. De Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade heeft den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden te gelasten, dat het geen hoegenaamd vry zal staan, om zyne men of volgers te bekleden met enige plaat of andere bandelier van officie, zonder zodanige oppassers of andere geauthoriseerde publieke dienaren, als vol-geautoriseerde van het Gouvernement mo-destingueerd worden, in welk geval de of letters van het Departement daarop gesteld moeten zyn.

Residenten, Magistraten, en andere Officieren worden byzonder gelast de dienaren of volgers te apprehenderen, met niet geauthoriseerde Bandeliers of Distinctionen na den 1ste December aan-ende mogen gevonden worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Lieute-nant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van 't Gouv.

BATAVIA, Nov. 1, 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a sale will take place on Tuesday the 16th inst., at the Honorable Company's Ware-house, of Sundry Europe Articles agreeably to List that will be published by the Com-mercial Committee.

Also, that a further sale will take place on 16th of December next, and the same will continued quarterly until further orders, particulars thereof will in due time be public.

The terms of these sales will be that the goods shall be sold at three Months Credit and approved securities.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Nov. 1, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat op Dingsdag den 16de dezer, eene Verkoop van onderscheidene Europeische Ar-tikelen zal gehouden worden voor de Edele Compagnies Pakhuizen, ingevolge eene daar-te formerene Lyst, dewelke door het Commercial Committee zal gepubliceerd worden.

Mede dat eene verdere verkoping zal plaats hebben op den 15de December aan-ende, en dat dezelve om de drie Maanden weder orders zal gecontinueerd worden, de onderheden dien aangaande zullen by tyds bekend gemaakt worden.

De Conditiën van deze verkopen zullen zyn, dat de goederen op drie Maanden credit worden verkogt worden onder behoorlyke en gekeurde borgstelling.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, 1ste Nov. 1813.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Extract of Regulations established for the Retail Shop be published for general information.

The Superintendent of the Retail Shop will be allowed to sell by Retail only, Cloths by the yard, Chintzes by the piece, Spices by the pound, &c. and in fact to confine himself strictly to the meaning of the term *Retail sale*.

No Goods are to be sold at the Shop except such as are delivered from the Govern-ment Warehouse.

The prices of each Article will be affixed in the Shop for general information.

The sales to be made for ready Money only, without any exception whatever, and the liberty of purchasing at the Retail Shop is confined to the Servants of His Majesty and the Honorable Company, and must be exclu-sively for their own private use.

The Retail Shop will open on the 15th inst. By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Nov. 1, 1813.

Advertentie.

DE Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, heeft goedgevonden te gelasten, dat het volgende Extract uit de Reglementen voor de Kleine Winkel, gepubliceerd worden tot gene-rale informatie.

De Superintendent van de Kleine Winkel zal eenlyk vergund zyn om in het klein te verkopen, Lakens by de ell,—Chitzen by het stuk,—Speceryen by het pond,—&c.—en wy-ders om zich zelven stiptelyk te houden aan de mening van *verkoop in het klein*.

Er zullen geene Goederen in de Kleine Winkel mogen verkogt worden, uitgezondert die de welke van de Gouvernements Pak-huizen geleverd worden.

De pryzen der artikelen zullen tot generale informatie in de Winkel aangeplakt zyn.

De verkopeningen zullen alleen zonder eenige uitzondering tegens contanten betaling ge-schieden,—en de vryheid om in de Kleine Winkel te kopen is slegts toegestaan aan de Dienaren van Zyne Majesteit en van de Edele Compagnie en moet door hun eigen privaat gebruik zyn.

De Kleine Winkel zal op den 15de dezer geopend worden.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, den 1st Nov. 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that whenever Government may require Cash for Bills on India, the same will be disposed of by Public Auction, at the most favorable rate of Exchange that may be offered, and that due Notice of the same will be given in the Government Gazette.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, Nov. 1, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORD mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat wanneer het Gouvernement Contan-ten mogt benodigt hebben voor Wissels op Indien, dezelve per publieke Vendutie zullen verkogt worden, voor de meest voordeligste Wissel Coers, dewelke daar voor aangeboden word,—en dat behoorlyke bekendmaking daar van in de Gouvernements Gazette zal ge-schieden.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouv.

BATAVIA, 1ste Nov. 1813.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that until fur-ther orders a quantity of Rice, not ex-ceeding 100 coyangs, will be sold by Auction, on the first and third Mondays of every month, under the superintendence of the Commercial Committee.

Conditions of Sale.

The Rice will be put up in Lots of not less than Ten Coyangs, and will be sold to the highest bidder.

Payment for the same to be made in Ready Money, and the lots to be cleared away at the expence of the Purchaser without unne-cessary delay.

The first Sale will be held on Monday the 15th Instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY, Sect. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Nov. 4, 1813.

Advertentie.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt dat tot nadere orders, een hoeveel-heid van Ryst niet te bovengaande 100 Coi-angs, per publieke vendutie zal verkogt wor-den, op de eerste en derde Maandag van ieder maand onder het opzigt van het Commercial Committee.

Conditiën van den Verkoop.

De Ryst zal aan den meestbiedende ver-kogt worden, in percelen van niet minder dan Tien Coyangs.

De betaling daarvan moet direct geschieden en de percelen moeten zo dra mogelyk voor Rekening van den koper afgehand worden.

De eerste Verkoop zal gehouden worden op Maandag den 15de dezer.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Sec. van het Gouv.

BATAVIA, den 4de November, 1813.

ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT

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For 1814.

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OP DEN EERSTEN JANUARY 1814, ZAL TER GOUVERNEMENTS DRUKKERY OP MOLENVLIET

Gepubliceerd worden

DE JAVASCHE JAARLYKSCH Directory of Almanak VOOR 1814.

INHOUDENDE complete en accurate lys-ten van de Civile, Militaire, Medische en Marine Etablissements op het Eiland Java en dies Onderhorigheden, met exacte lysten van Zyne Majesteits en de Edele Com-pagnies Regimenten, dienende onder het Gouvernement van Java.

Publieke Societeiten, Instituten, Huizen van Negotie, de Reglementen van de In-en Uitgaande regten en van het Post-Kantoor, lysten der aangekomene en vertrokkenne Schepen, Tafels van Munten, Gewigten en Maten, &c. &c. &c.

WAAR BY GEVOEGD ZAL WORDEN

Eene alphabetische lyst van Europische Ingezetenen, hun Beroep en plaatsen van Residentie.

TE ZAKEN GESTELD MET APPROBATIE VAN HET GOUVERNEMENT.

De pryjs voor Intekenaren is Sp. Mat. 4.
Geene-Intek. 6.

De Intekening zal kunnen geschieden op de Drukkery, Molenvliet, en aan de Post-Kantoren te Samarang en Sourabaya.

NOTICE

TO CREDITORS and DEBTORS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late HAN KIKKO, Landhold-er of Probolinggo, are requested to pay the amount of their debts to the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the De-ceased, SOORA ADENAGARA, late Key Adi-patie of Toeban, HAN TIAN PIT, late Landholder of Bezuki, and HAN SOOSIK, Lieutenant-Captain of Sourabaya; and all Persons having demands on said Estate, are requested to state the amount and par-ticulars thereof to the Executors above-named.

SOURABAYA, Oct. 1813.

Advertisement.

THE Merchants of Batavia, being de-sirous of forming a Society for the Insurance of Ships and Merchandize at Sea; and encouraged by the sanction and support of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor—they have drawn up a set of propositions for the Constitution of such an establishment which may be inspected at Messrs. SHRAPNELL and Co's Office, by all Persons wishing to become Sharers in the undertaking, and those who reside at a distance shall be furnished with any infor-mation they may require upon the subject by a written application to the same.

Whenever the number of Subscribers is accomplished, a Meeting will be pro-posed to form the necessary arrangements.

BATAVIA, October 15, 1813.

DE Koopliden van Batavia, ver-langend zynde opterichten eene Societeit van Assurantie voor Schepen en Koopmanschappen op Zee, en daar in aangemoedigd door de goedkeuring en ondersteuning van Zyn Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur, hebben een voor-stel tot het in stand brengen van zoodanig een Genootschap opgemaakt, welke te zien is, ten Kantore van de Heeren Shrapnell en Comp: voor een elk, geneegen zynde deelhebber in deze onderneeming te wor-den.—Informatien begeerd wordende door Persoonen met te Batavia wonende, zullen die aan hun toekomen, op eene schriftelyke aanvraag by gedachte Heeren.

Zoo dra het getal intekenaren vol is, zal eene byeenkomst belegd worden, ter beraming van de schikkingen, die als dan verder zullen vereischt worden.

BATAVIA, den 15de Oct. 1813.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE Estate PONDOKTERRONG, situated at the 27th Paal of the Western-road from Batavia to Buitenzorg, with its Inventory complete.—The build-ings are all of bricks, and covered with tiles, besides the privilege of a Bazar at-tached to this Estate, there are Rice and Oil Mills newly constructed, and a Lime-kiln. There are also several Saddle and Draft Horses, a breed of Horses twelve months old, consisting of Mares and Foals in all 30, and a quantity of Paddy and Cadjang.—For particulars, application to be made to the owner of the said Estate, Mr. Wense.

BATAVIA, Oct. 30, 1813.

WENSE presenteerd uit de hand te koop zyn Landgoed, genaamd Pondokterrang, gelcegen op de 27ste nieu-we paal, of 9 uren van Batavia, aan de wester ryweg naar Buitenzorg, waar op staat een zeer fray Woon-huis, Slaven vertrekken, Combuys, Dispens, Lombong, Paarde stallen en Koekraal, nevens een gepreviltgeerde Bazaar, Ryst-molen, Oly-molen, en een Kalkbrandery, meest alles van steen en hout opgebouwd en met pan-nen gedekt, als meede een compleet Meu-blement van Ledikanten met toebehoren, Stoelen, Tafels, Glaze Kronen, Stolpen, Rustbanken, &c. verders Slaven en Sla-vinnen; circa 200 Koebeesten, 60 stuks Karbouwen, verscheidene Trek-en Ry-paarden, en eene zedert een jaar nieuw aangelegde stoetery, bestaande zo wel uit Merries als Veulens, thans in 30 stuks, be-nevens een quantiteit Cadjang en Pady; nadere informatie te bekomen by boven-gemelde Eygenaar, by wien ook de Inven-taris, zo wel als de Conditiën van opgemel-de Land dagelyks te zien zyn.

Batavia, den 30ste October 1813.

Advertentie.

ALLE degeene welke iets te pretende-ren hebben, dan wel schuldigh zyn aan den Boedel van wylen Johannes Staalhoff, gelieve daarvan binnende tyd van een maand gerekend van heeden, op-gave te doen aan deszelfs testamentaire Exe-cuteur, H. F. J. Salingre.

Printed by A. H. HUBBARD, Molenvliet.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.
February 1, 1944
The Honorable Earl Warren
U. S. Supreme Court Building
Washington, D. C.

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